THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Long advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

FROM THE SEC. OF THE TREASURY.

IMPORTANT TRADE CIRCULAR.

The following important circular relative to Southern trade, was issued on Monday last by the secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 18, 1865.

In the circular issued by this Department on June 21, 1865, reference was made to the provision contained in section 46, of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power in regard to the assessment, levy, time and manner of collection of taxes in the United States in rebellion.

Under the authority given by that section it was then stated that the Department would waive in any degree the rights of the Government in regard to taxes heretofore accruing would not insist at present upon their payment so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the tax payer resided. It was further provided that manufactured articles found in the hands of a purchaser, which were satisfactorily shown to have passed from the manufacturer before the establishment of the district, should not be subject to tax, unless transported beyond the limits of the State lately in insurrection. No exception was then made in favor of articles which had remained in the possession of the manufacturer, and thus become liable to the tax imposed by the existing law.

The Department, preferring to test the practical workings of the regulation before exercising its power of modification in this important particular, representations since made relative to the hardships of this discrimination between manufacturer and purchaser, have been corroborated by careful inquiry, and induce the conviction that a further exemption is justifiable and advisable.

It is found that considerable quantities of manufactured products have been retained by the manufacturer in his own hands as the safest mode of insuring his property, until the return of peace; that this retention was determined on and carried out without the knowledge or opportunity of knowledge of the law subjecting this property to heavy taxation on sale, and that a large part of the manufactures so retained having been much deteriorated in value by the lapse of time and want of proper attention, would not now sell for a sum equal to the tax.

A state of things so destructive to the safeguard of property and to the prosperity of the manufacturing classes is as adverse to the integrity of the Government as to those of the community. For these reasons it is hereby ordered that all articles, in whatsoever hands found, which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Assessor to have been manufactured before the establishment of the district, shall be held free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the limits of those States lately in insurrection.

Manufacturers of articles liable to seizure for want of inspection marks will present to the Assessor evidence that such articles were manufactured prior to the establishment of the district, and the Assessor, if satisfied, will cause such articles to be so marked as to be identified and sold without liability to seizure.

All articles transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection will be subject to the tax due under the law in force at the time they were manufactured.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Freedmen's Bureau.—*An Important Tour of Inspection.*—Gen Howard left Washington on yesterday on a tour of inspection in Virginia, to examine into the condition of the freedmen, and the operations of the Bureau in Eastern Virginia. In October Gen. Howard thought having a similar tour of inspection through the Southern States. It is believed these inspections are made with a view of sustaining orders to the new relations between the freedmen and employers, recently established to think of entirely closing the operations of the Bureau, and probably curtailing it entirely.

The bureau was only intended as a temporary expedient to arrange the difficulties arising between the freedmen and their late masters, under the new order of affairs, and when it shall be found that these two classes work harmoniously together, the necessity for the bureau will cease to exist, and it will be discontinued. And as it is understood to be the desire of the President that such an inspection as General Howard is about entering upon shall be made to ascertain definitely the actual condition of affairs between the freedmen and employers in the South, which will determine whether the bureau shall be maintained or discontinued.

The poverty and suffering of the people of Virginia are described as very great. People enjoying riches before the occupation of Richmond are to day forced by their necessities to beg for bread. A relative of Chief Justice Marshall and one of Thomas Jefferson, have each been reminded of such charity. Many of these are aged persons, unable to labor, and deprived by war of support from their children. Others are families [illegible]

All the principal interior counties of California have elected Unionists to the Legislature. Only one or three, so far as reported, have gone Democratic.

Reports from Constantinople state that a [illegible] buildings were destroyed by the great fire, the records of 23,000 persons were saved from the flames. The pictures and manuscripts were generally preserved.

Secretary Seward has been officially informed that the Canadian authorities have paid over to the five citizens of Chicago, $60,000 in bank notes, being the amount seized by the St. Albans [illegible]

STATE ITEMS.

List of Members, Clerk to the State Convention.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, John W. McCauley.

Anson—W. C. Smith and L. L. Polk.

Buncombe—D. L. Swain.

Burke—Paul F. Russell.

Davie—Edwin Thompson, John Ford.

Beaufort—T. S. Pearson, E. J. Warren.

Bertie—Tod R. Caldwell.

Currituck—Thos. P. Jarvis.

Camden—D. Pritchard.

Chowan—Dr. R. H. Winborne.

Caldwell—Rufus L. Patterson.

Craven—C. C. Clark, M. E. Manly.

Cabarrus—D. S. Bingham.

Cleveland—Jesse Rumley.

Cleveland—R. Swan and D. Bourn.

Chatham—Jno. A. McDonald, G. P. Moore, Robert Love.

Catawba—Dr. Ellis.

Cumberland and Harnett—Neil McKay and K. Baldwin, D. G. McRae.

Columbus—A. J. Jones.

Duplin—D. B. Nicholson and W. A. Allen.

Davidson—H. Adams, T. S. Jones.

Davie—D. M. Forches.

Edgecombe and Wilson—George Howard and Jno. Nonfleet.

Forsyth—D. H. Starbuck, I. G. Lash.

Franklin—P. H. Winston, jr.

Gates—Henry Williams.

Green—R. J. Williams.

Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, R. P. Dick and Jonathan Harris.

Granville—R. B. Gilliam, Eugene Grissom and Edward B. Lyon.

Gaston—Wm Sloan.

Hayswood—Alex Bargin.

Hertford—Richard D. Cowper.

Halifax—Ed. Conigland and W. W. Bleckell.

Iredell—Jno. H. McLaughlin and S. F. Hall.

Johnston—Simon Godwin and W. A. Smith.

Jones—F. G. Simmons.

Lincoln—W. P. Bynum.

Lenoir—A. W. Kings.

McDowell—W. C. B. Garrett.

Mecklenburg—Thos. A. Alexander, Alex McIver.

Martin—J. R. Stubbs.

Northampton—John B. Odom, Wm Barlow.

New Hanover—W. A. Wright, H. F. Murphy.

Nash—A. R. Bains.

Onslow—Isaac N. Sanders.

Orange—John Berry, Saml F. Phillips.

Perquimans—Thos Wilson.

Pasquotank—George W. Brooks.

Person—E. G. Reade.

Randolph—S. S. Jackson and Zebedee Rush

Rutherford and Polk—G. W. Logan, G. T. Harris.

Robeson—Neil A. McLean, Nath'l McIver.

Rowan—Nathaniel Boyden, I. W. Jones.

Rockingham—Thos. Settle, jr. R. S. Ward.

Sampson—A. A. McKoy, T. J. Faison.

Stanly—James M. McCorkle.

Union—Samuel H. Walkup.

Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, P. D. Kennedy.

Wake—Hugh Hoger, W. H. Harrison, B. F. Moore.

Washington—J. G. Johnson.

Warren—W. Eaton, jr., P. H. Joyner.

Wilkes—C. J. Gowin and John Bryan.

Yadkin—Thomas Haynes.

The Riot at Concord, N. C., last Thursday.—We learn from gentlemen residents of Concord, some further particulars of the late riot at that place between the negroes and the citizens. It seems, as is generally the case on election days, the whole affair was brought about by certain whites and blacks indulging too freely in spirituous liquor. Many negroes were undoubtedly under the influence of liquor and very insulting—using such words as these.—We came here to vote—we will vote and if we don't vote. We are free—the bottom rail will soon be on top, &c. The whites were hitherto entirely unarmed and unprepared. No one expected it. It was just such an one as not unfrequently occurs at a corn shucking, a log rolling, or on election days in any little village or precinct where liquor is indulged too freely.

The row originated by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a discharged Union soldier, who having married in this State near Concord. This soldier, in company with a citizen, both intoxicated, were observed some time before the disturbance, to be very noisy,—the soldier carrying a pistol in his hand in a threatening manner. They got into some difficulty with the negroes. In the meantime the pistol being discharged a crowd gathered and the riot began and ended with several persons of opposite color getting bruised heads and the whites running the negroes out of town.—This is an unfortunate, as well as a very unusual affair, for the orderly quiet, law-abiding citizens of Cabarrus; and we know that none regret it more than they.—*Sal. Banner.*

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—We are pleased to announce that the Charlotte and South Carolina trains are now running to Winnsboro, and that daily mails is running on the Greenville Railroad from Alston to Abbeville three days a week, 40 miles to Washington, Ga., connecting with the Georgia Railroad trains 56 miles above Augusta. The distance from Winnsboro' to Alston is 20 miles by stage.—Ample accommodations by stage for all passengers and baggage.

The connection will be perfect and the time from Charlotte to Washington, Ga., is less than three days.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

All Settled.—The difficulty at Chapel Hill between the students and a conscript officer has been settled by the plighting of the students concerned to keep the peace hereafter. The good result from the affair is an order from the military authorities to the sheriff of Orange for the suppression of all established places for the sale of ardent spirits at Chapel Hill and vicinity, and that applications of the kind in behalf of those who may apply to the Board.—*Standard.*

Fire at Tarboro.—We regret to learn that a fire occurred in Tarboro on Saturday morning last at 3 o'clock. It commenced in Mr. Shaw's warehouse, the stores of Mr. Williams, Dillon & Bro., Mr. Shaw's jewellery store and other buildings were destroyed. Mr. Richard Hoskins, the Misses Barnes, Palmer, Pierce, Knight & Co. lose heavily.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Resigned.—The Charleston papers announce the resignation of Rev. G. M. Everhart, Rector of the Episcopal Church in that place, his resignation to take effect as expressed at his ordination.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ALABAMA CONVENTION.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 23.—The Convention has adopted an ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional districts.

The Secession Ordinance has been repealed.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 23.—The Convention has passed the Ordinance abolishing slavery by a vote of 89 to 8, against the amendment of the Constitution, and erasing all provisions relating to slavery. The Legislature must enact laws and immediately pass laws to protect the freedmen in person and property, and guard the State against the evils arising from the sudden emancipation of the slaves.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., September 20.—The Convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Provisional Governor to call out the militia in each county, immediately, to repress disorder and lawlessness which exists in many counties.

South Carolina.—Gov. Perry has written President Jonson the following highly gratifying letter:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 19.

President Johnson:—The Convention have repealed the ordinance of secession. The committee have reported in favor of abolishing slavery, consisting representation, electing the Governor and Presidential electors by the people, and voting vice out in the Legislature. These measures will all pass. Everything here is harmonious. Thompson, a delegate irregularly elected by the Northern Districts, at Beaufort, was permitted to take his seat.

B. F. PERRY.

The South Carolina Convention has made the white population the basis of representation.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—Fort Laramie, Sept.—Reports have been received from Gen. Connor that he attacked and defeated a large force of Arrapahoes near Big Horn, on the 28th ult., capturing 500 cattle and a large amount of plunder. We lost a number killed and wounded, among them several officers.

Governor Hamilton of Texas has done one good thing. He has instructed the military authorities in that State to require of all negroes a certificate from their employers, showing that they are in an honest living. If they cannot do this, they are set to work to pay Uncle Sam for the grab they eat.

The statement that all troops will soon be withdrawn from the Southern States by order of the President, is, says a Washington correspondent, entirely groundless.

The captured treasure belonging to Jeff Davis, deposited at the Treasury Department, amounts to a total of $100,000.

Compound Interest Notes.—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the assistant treasurers in different parts of the Union to return to the treasury all compound interest notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars which they have received on Government account, as, in consequence of the dangerous counterfeit, no more of that denomination will be issued.

The Episcopal Convention, held in Richmond, adjourned on the 21st after a session of two days. The matter of reunion with the General Convention of the United States was referred to the next General Council.

It having been determined to make Chattanooga a permanent military post, with forts, etc., stringent measures have been taken by the commandant to enforce discipline among officers and men. There are about $7,000,000 worth of military supplies stored there at present, and measures are being taken to secure this property against fire.

The Bureau of Rebel Archives, under the charge of Dr. Francis Lieber, is now at work upon the examination and classification of the five hundred boxes of archives of the late rebel government. These documents relate to every department and period of the rebellion, and cover the larger part of its civil and military history.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of Government bonds were stolen from the counter of the Banking House in Wall street, New York, on Thursday last. Twenty thousand dollars reward has been offered for their recovery.

The time for the disinterment and removal of the dead bodies of the Union soldiers buried in the Department of Virginia will commence on the 1st of October next.

The military force of the United States is stated on good authority, to consist of 18,000 regulars, 100,000 white volunteers, and 90,000 colored troops, in all, 208,000 men, of whom 105,000 are on duty in the field.

The Kentucky Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, has adopted by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-two, the minority report, expressing a willingness to receive through the General Conference only an overture looking toward reunion with the Church North. Seventeen of the Union members resigned their ministerial functions, and others resigned their seats in the Convention.

Ravages of Cholera.—The State Department at Washington has in the receipt of numerous despatches from our Consul at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirout, Salonica and Candia, giving in an official report of the ravages of the cholera in various parts of Europe. The reports from Constantinople are most alarming, the deaths from this disease having reached the number of one thousand per day. On the 21st the epidemic was checked some time since, but had broken out afresh, and was then spreading to a frightful extent.

Mexico.—A confirmation of the reports recently put forth, evidently with the design of injuring the cause of the Mexican republicans, that President Juarez deserted leaving the country and seeking a refuge here, is contained in a letter to the Washington correspondent of the El Paso (Texas) *Herald*, dated Monterey, Mexico, September 4th, just received by a gentleman in New York city. Mr. Juarez says he has no idea of abandoning his country or his country's cause. He has [illegible] but will not do so until he is compelled to by the hostile rifles. He is determined to fulfil the duty of preserving the republican government of his native land, and [illegible] despair of success.

A Sunday Schoolmaster in the pigs in Ireland. There Owen Gill deaths in London in the week [illegible] has [illegible] a sum due of $25,000,000.

From the Home Journal.

SEPTEMBER RAIN.

The rain is falling, falling,
The chill September rain:
But it wakes some flowers to blossom
That else might closed remain:
And it swells the fruit of the vintage,
And deepens its ruddy stain.

Not like the soft spring showers,
By tanging April shed,
When the buds are green, and the hazy blooms
Sprang up beneath the tread,
And light-winged Hope, with budding wreaths,
Engarlanded her head:

Not so falls the rain of autumn.
When the summer days are o'er,
While the warmth of summer lingers,
Like the waves along the shore,
That sighing and murmuring whisper,
"We shall come again no more"

Tears in my heart are falling,
Like the chill September rain
But the passion fire that lingers
Shall ripen life's golden grain,
And the fruits of the purple vintage
For the wine-press shall remain.

O. F. C.

The People's Press.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAGUE.

The report that the plague is spreading westward, and may yet visit this continent, will render of interest the following article from *The Cornhill Magazine*:

The black death, like many other plagues of its class, can be traced far back into the remote East, and there is no doubt but that it was the same disease which ravaged China and Tartary in 1333, fifteen years before it arrived on the shores of Europe. There had been a great famine in China, preceded by earthquakes, which alone destroyed 400,000 persons, and in the following year, no fewer than 5,000,000 died there of the plague. From the remote East, it made its way into Europe some years later, for pestilence often travels slowly, accompanying the migrations of men, and being carried about in their clothing and merchandise. It did not arrive in Europe until 1347, fifteen years after the outbreak in China. "From China," says Hecker, "the routes of the caravans lay to the north of the Caspian Sea, through Central Asia, to Tauris. Here ships were ready to take the produce of the East to Constantinople, the capital of commerce and the medium of communication between Asia, Europe and Africa." Contagion made its way along these channels, and Constantinople, and the seaports of Asia Minor, were the *foci* whence the disease was carried to every country of Europe. Making its way across the European, committed its greatest ravages, save, perhaps, in England, in Italy, raging terribly at Florence, where it was observed and described by the poet Boccaccio.

Passing along the shores of the Mediterranean, it invaded France by way of Avignon, spreading thence to England on the one hand, and to Germany on the other; whence, like the cholera of the present day, it doubled back two years later to Russia, and so back to the East. The Black Death, so called from the rapid putrefaction of the bodies of the victims, was of the same nature as the Oriental plague, viz: a putrid typhus, only of greater malignity. The boils and buboes of the latter disease were found on the former whenever the patient lived long enough to permit their development. The inhabitants of Europe at that time have been computed at one hundred and five millions, a safe estimate. Of these, twenty-five millions, or one fourth of the whole, perished. In England it was still more fatal, owing, probably, to the ruder habits of the people. During the term of one year, from August, 1347, to August, 1349, three-fourths of the whole population perished. Indeed, if we are to credit the annalists of that period, not more than one tenth escaped. Many succumbed in a few hours, like Sennacherib's host; none endured for three days.

In France numbers died on the spot where they were first smitten, as if struck by lightening. This terrible scourge, having swept over the known world, committing such destruction of life, and leaving behind it such misery and poverty as the world never saw before nor since, at length died out. It spared neither age, sex, nor condition; the rich and poor alike succumbed. There died in Venice of the aristocratic, no less than 100,000; in Paris the gay 50,000; and in London the wealthy, 100,000; while in busy, rich, industrious Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of 50,000 persons—nearly the whole, one would suppose, of its inhabitants. At Avignon, the deaths occurred with such frightful rapidity as wholly to baffle the attempts of the living to inter their friends and relatives; and the Pope was obliged to consecrate the Rhone to allow of the dead bodies finding a hallowed resting-place upon its bosom, until it finally committed them to the great deep.

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA HAS LOST BY THE REBELLION.

The Charleston *Daily News* thus sums up the losses of South Carolina by the war:

Of $15,000,000 in bank stock, all is lost.—Of $5,000,000 bills in circulation, the market value is not more than twenty per cent. Of three insurance companies, neither can continue business. Of $20,000,000 in railroads, no dividends can be expected. Of 5,000 houses in Charleston, 1,500 have been burned, and others almost irreparably damaged. Of estates or decedents and minors, and of property in litigation four fifths are represented by Confederate securities and are therefore valueless.

Of our many merchants, lately of large capital and unblemished credit, few have assets to pay the small debts against them at the beginning of the war. Of the many large and valuable estates in Beaufort District and the adjacent islands, all have been abandoned, and many have been sold for taxes. Of the large cotton estates, still further from the seaboard, many have been desolated. Of the cotton on hand at the beginning and raised during the war (amounting in value at least $20,000,000) the larger portion has been taken or destroyed. Of the stock, horses, hogs, cattle, farming implements, utensils and furniture, and silverware, all but an inconsiderable amount have been consumed, destroyed or taken.

Of the money in the hands of our citizens at the commencement of the war, or accruing from the sale of property, or the practice of professions, or the payment of debts, all that has been invested in securities of which nine tenths have no realizable value. Of the debts uncollected, few are expected to be paid. Of the funds of churches, colleges, charitable institutions, and societies, all, also, or nearly all, have been sunk. Of the funds of the State, not held by the Government, little else than market value. In the fruitful gulf of ruin has also been swept the value of four hundred thousand slaves.

Uncle Sam as a Business Man.

The following is a partial account of the amount of business transacted by the General Government in one year in a single department:

During the single fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, there were purchased by the Government 174,282 horses, 36,242 mules, 12,730 army wagons, 3,511 ambulances, 340,906,898 pounds of oats, 282,940,184 pounds of corn, 578,113,890 pounds of hay and fodder, 95,487 787 pounds of mixed grain. The transportation by the Quartermaster's Department alone, during the same year, was of subsistence stores by land, 784,883 barrels and kegs, 17,654 cases; of subsistence stores by water, 1,473,143 barrels and kegs, 102 914 cattle; of ordnance stores by land, 354,650 barrels and kegs, guns, &c; of ordnance stores by water, 366,756 barrels and kegs, 1,008 guns, &c., of quartermaster's stores by land, 420,666 barrels and packages, 126,584 animals, 69,354 tons of forage, fuel, &c; of quartermaster's stores by water, 755,569 barrels and packages, 106,000 animals, 88,438 tons of forage, fuel, &c

There were 1,264,692 troops transported during the year by land, and 567,397 by water. The amount paid for the above transportations were by land, $9,036,005 68; by lakes and rivers, $9,476,681,73, and by the ocean, $5,798,385,02. There were paid during the same year, for horse and mule shoes and nails, $286,191 38; for medicine for horses and other animals, 39,292 39; for forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, $90,919 10; for barracks and quarters, $2,859,764 65; for transportation and supply of prisoners, $95,836 47; for clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $55,887,505 58. There were purchased by the War Department during the same year, 214,918 cords of wood, 130,820 tons of coal (this of course does not embrace the enormous quantity purchased by the Navy Department during the same period,) 64 locomotives, 899 freight cars, 196 mediuine wagons, 39,412,889 feet of lumber, 56,000 bricks, 1,436,566 pounds of nails, 3,078,580 horseshoes, 236,888 pounds horse-hoe nails, 414,700 pounds of leather, 548,044 pounds of rope, 17,909 saddle-blankets, 4,283 pack saddles, 235,407 wagon covers. There were employed in the Quartermaster's Department, during the same year, 32 ships, 82 brigs, 551 schooners, 4 scows, 72 propellers, 88 steam tugs, 12 ferryboats, 13 tow boats, 615 barges, 1,222 steamers, for the carriage of which were paid $17,788,043 53

Amended Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Circular No. 15, dated September 4 having been by accident prematurely promulgated, it is recalled, and the following circular, revising it in some particulars, is substituted therefor:—

WAR DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF REFUGEES
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 1865

1. Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1862, from this Bureau, and all portions of circulars from this Bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

2. This Bureau has charge of such tracts of lands within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant except as hereinafter provided

3. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, as lands the lawful owners whereof shall be voluntary absent therefrom and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

4. Land will not be regarded as confiscated until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States Court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto vested in the United States.

5. Upon its appearing satisfactory to any Assistant Commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his action to the Commissioner.

6. Assistant Commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves and forwarding monthly to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions in the manner prescribed in circular No. 10, of July 12, 1865, from this Bureau. They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of the loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this Bureau, which selection must be submitted to the Commissioner for his approval. The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner.

7. Abandoned lands held by this Bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President, by the Assistant Commissioners, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendents of the districts in which the lands were situated. Each application must be accompanied by, first, evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, when the applicant is not excluded in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath; second, proof of title; affidavit of the Bureau through whom the application passes will endorse thereon such facts as may assist the Assistant Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the Bureau of the land.

8. No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular until the crops now growing shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for their expenditures.

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen. Commissioner.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

One would suppose there was room and enough yet for the millions, without respect to color, in a glance at the following table:

	Acres Improved.	Acres Unimproved
Virginia,	11,000 000	19,000 000
North Carolina,	8,000 000	17,000,000
Georgia,	8,000 000	18,000,000
Alabama,	1,000 000	17,000,000
Texas,	2,000,000	29,000,000

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We publish in our advertising columns this morning the official notification by the comptroller of the currency of the establishing of a National Bank in our city. It is supposed that this new institution will be opened for business next week.

The act of Congress establishing the system of National Banks, authorizes them "to carry on the business of banking, by discounting and negotiating and promissing notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; by obtaining, issuing and circulating notes according to the provisions of this act." This authority embraces all the branches of a banking business, and includes those of private banking as well as those conferred by the Legislature of the State upon incorporated banks. The National Bank system is designed to establish institutions to carry on banking as a business, but without the privilege of issuing notes, except under such pledges to the United States government as shall justify it in guaranteeing their redemption no matter whatever misfortune may happen to the banks themselves. Circulating notes are furnished by the currency bureau, and only to the extent of ninety per cent. of the value of the United States securities deposited with it; and the bank is restricted in its deposits of bonds to the amount of its capital stock; that is, in no event can a bank issue notes to a greater amount than ninety per cent. of the capital stock paid in. In this respect the new system is in marked contrast with the old as existing in this State and in the South generally, which allowed the banks to circulate notes to the amount of two or even three times the capital invested. As a consequence of the denial of this power to institutions of the national system, they cannot possess themselves of means sufficient to accommodate the public with long loans. In fact, at the North the old system has been entirely abandoned, and with an apparent if not really increased prosperity to the country. At the South, the first duty of the new banks will be to furnish a circulating medium, the redemption of which is guaranteed by the United States government. In so doing they will enable the people to convert all their available resources into money, and thus place in their hands the means to prosecute successfully any agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing enterprise in which they may choose to embark.

With respect to the incorporated banks of North Carolina, we may say here that even if their solvency could be fully established, their continued existence under the present organizations will be impossible. After the first of July, 1866, all bank notes paid out except national currency and the various issues of the government, will be liable to a tax of ten per cent., a tax amply sufficient to shut them out of the channels of circulation. In addition, the time allowed to existing banks for conversion to the national system, expires on the first of July last, and further action by Congress will be necessary for their admission to this privilege. It is well understood, however, that all existing banks of the State will be compelled to go into liquidation, making such settlements with their creditors as their means will justify. The sooner these settlements are made and the old circulation exchanged for specie or currency—something that is immediately available—the sooner will there be a sufficiency of money in the country to supply a circulating medium.

We are informed that three months will probably elapse before the new bank will receive its circulating notes. These notes are furnished by the currency bureau in the order in which the banks are authorized to commence business, each taking its proper turn.

Raleigh Standard.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FASTNET POINT, Sept. 25.—The steamer Moravian from Liverpool, has been signalled.

At a meeting of the Atlantic telegraph Company, the directors' report was unanimously adopted, consequently sanctioning the contract made for the cable next year. The question of raising additional capital was postponed for another meeting on the 12th of October.

The Daily News says no time will be lost in giving a check to Feniauism by the Government. The programme will soon be announced.

The Subject of Pardons.—The President has concluded to stay his hand for a season in the matter of Alabama pardons, and to grant few, if any more to citizens of that State, until the wheels of civil government have been fairly put in motion.

The Attorney General has decided not to consider applications for pardon in the future from individuals who have domiciled outside of the territorial limits of the United States. Such persons must first return and submit themselves in good faith to the action of the Government. The practical working of the rule will probably be to forever expatriate many prominent Rebel refugees.

MARRIED:

On the 17th instant, by Wm. Shore, Esq., Mr. JAMES SHUTT, to Miss MARY ROTHROCK, daughter of Daniel Rothrock.

DIED:

In Guilford County, on the evening of the 7th ult., Mrs. MARY C. LITTLE, consort of H. R. Little, in the 23rd year of her age, the only daughter of Anderson and Anna J. Nicholson of Forsyth County. She died praising the Lord.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,
KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,
&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

H. T. ZEVELY.
September 30, 1865. 6-tf

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, a teacher, well recommended, and be qualified to prepare boys to enter College. Those intending to apply will do so speedily.

Apply to Dr. W. COOPER, or others,
Clemmonsville, N. C.

O. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,
No. 6, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Baltimore and Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. 1m Cowrd

COPY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
PAPER,
PENCILS, red and blue,

at this Office.

A CHARMING NEW BOOK!

In Press: Will be issued 1st of October, 1865,
BY WILLIAM B. SMITH & CO.,
Field and Fireside Publishing House, 58,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

"NAMELESS."

BY
MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING.
One Volume, 16mo; Fine Cloth. Price $2

This is really a charming story of heartlife and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the charming plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts; reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "NAMELESS" is read, it will be prized as a thoughtful—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the Trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

☞ Editors inserting this advertisement, with this note, will receive a copy of the book.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, at the late residence of Leonard Conrad, deceased, I shall sell, at six months credit, all the property belonging to his estate, consisting of

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE,
HOGS and SHEEP, WHEAT,
OATS, FODDER and HAY,

a barrel of fine SYRUP, WHEAT FAN, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, large two horse SCOWS, HARROWS, and all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of various kinds, most of which is very good.

Bond and approved security will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILL FLYNT, *Executor*
Sept. 19th, 1865.—7:2w.

LAWSON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(*Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.*)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 609, Market Street,
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:4m. PHILADELPHIA.

WM. M. PARHAM. ROBT. D WORK.

G. F. PRITCHARD,

from NORTH CAROLINA, with

PARHAM & WORK,

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 51 North Third Street,
Between Market and Arch,
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:1m. PHILADELPHIA.

CLARKE & JONES,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Refined Candy,

and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign Fruits, Nuts,
Confitures, Cigars, &c.
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Sept. 23, 1865.—1:3m.

S. B. ROWLEY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS
of every variety.
Chandeliers, Brackets, Harps, Chimneys, Globes, Reflectors, Wick, Shades, &c.
RAILROAD, HAND, SIGNAL STATION AND DARK LANTERNS,
of every description, for Railroad and Vessel use.
No. 24 South Fourth Street,
Between Market and Chestnut,
Sept. 23, 1865.—7:2m. PHILADELPHIA.

DRIED FRUIT.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and anxious to buy any quantity of Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest Market price for peeled Apples, peeled and unpealed Peaches, Blackberries, Pears, Cherries and Plums.

I have on hand quite a fair stock of GOODS, and intend to keep on a supply. Will pay in *Groceries, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Sugar or Cotton, as well as Dry Goods, and also a little CASH, if necessary.*

ELAM WHEELER.

I am now also prepared to buy Flax seed, and will pay the highest market price. I expect to have constantly on hand a supply of good Liverpool Salt to barter for Seed. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

WANTED.

BANK NOTES, and Notes on the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company. I will pay Cash, or exchange Bacon or Good Yarn.
Sept. 18—tf G. W. WHEELER.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of good HORSES for Sale.
Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn.

I HAVE received and have now for sale Rifle Powder, and expect in a few days a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps and Powder.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks, and will also buy Specie.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

GENERALLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District, and constituted 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and county seat of 2d, Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 2d do Yadkin, Surry and Stokes; 3d do Caldwell, Alexander, Iredell, Wilkes, Ashe, Watauga, Alleghany, Burke and Catawba; 4th do McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do, Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application for the appointment of Assessors and Assistant Assessors for the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same; provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862 [illegible]

I, ... of ..... County of ..... and State of ..... do solemnly ..... that I have neither voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[illegible] and subscribed before me, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 1865.

All applicants must write their Christian name or names in full, otherwise they will be unable to act.

All persons who make or sell any liquors in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business, for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Special attention is directed to sections 73 to 76, to 71 to 73, and 116 to 122, inclusive of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864 as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer, and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licenses can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district during the month of [illegible] next.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling, Campbell & Albright,
PUBLISHERS,
And Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammars and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

As the War is Over,
AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERYBODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work.

W. H. BRAND.
PETER SNIDER.

Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1mf.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention. Address

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ex. S. S. O. Dept. of Education,
Greensboro', N. C.

A VALUABLE WORK.

NORTH CAROLINA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Volumes Cloth—Wide over 1,000 Page and Illustrations.

PRICE ..... $3 00.

THIS great work is now for the first time offered to the public. It is the standard authority on all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is easily A Work of Inestimable Value to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina. Valuable Deposits of Coal, Copper, Lead, Iron and Gold Mines, Quarries, Lumber Lands, &c., &c., will be found described in this work.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.

Address WM. SMITH & CO.
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Sept. 9, 1865.—1m Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Please notice and send for a copy.

For Sale.

CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, HAY, Apples & Peaches.
GEORGE S. MASTERS.
Salem Depot, Forsyth Co., July 31, 1865.

Sheriff's Office.

ORDERED by the Court that a reward of ..... Dollars be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the late Sheriff of Forsyth County, and that the Commissioners of Stokes and Davie be requested to offer a reward of ..... Dollars each for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the late Sheriff of Forsyth County.

H. A. MORRIS, Sh'ff F. C.
August